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SOURCE Zeri i Popullit.

#### ATTACK DEFECTS IN PARTY PROPAGANDA WORK IN SARANDE RRETH

The system of ideological education for party members and candidates in Sarande Rreth for this year shows many defects. The increase in the number of Communists participating in propaganda classes and the increase in the number of courses could be interpreted as a success for Sarande Rreth. However, the poor quality of instruction, lack of discipline, and other defects have been detrimental to propaganda work.

The decision to start the party education program on 5 October [1951] was not observed. Only 16 of 53 political schools opened on this date. Nineteen other schools opened between 21 and 28 October, and another, the school at Nivica-Bubar, opened as late as 19 November. A large number of students were absent from the classes on Marxism-Leninism. During October, for example, there were 154 absentees in 15 classes. In the political school of the consumers' cooperative, only seven of 16 attended. Needless to say, the program fell short of its goal.

The purpose of party education is to acquaint all members and all candidates with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. To disregard this duty is to destroy party discipline. Jani Dhima, secretary of a primary party organization, and Shemshe Rapi, who preferred to go on leave rather than attend classes, are guilty of precisely this sort of thing.

It is the duty of the propagandist to keep in mind the close relationship that exists between theory and practice. But some propagandists ignore these problems. For example, Nurrije Malo, propagandist for the subcommittee of the Rreth Executive Committee of the Communist Party, speaks about the agricultural successes of the Soviet Union, yet she mentions nothing of agricultural developments under our Five-Year Plan. She continues to lecture on the transformation of nature in the Soviet Union, yet she fails to show the listeners the forestry exhibition in the adjoining lecture room.

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Another propagandist, Spiro Kume, attached to the school of the auto pool, lectures on the Stakhanovite movement but does not link it with the shock-worker movement of our land or with one of our model workers in this field, the noted chauffeur Nasho Badjovani, who has driven 120,000 kilometers without turning the vehicle in for repairs.

Another important point in instruction is the ideological preparation of the teachers themselves. This is especially serious when, as in our case, the propagandists are young and insufficiently prepared, especially in matters of method. Many serious shortcomings and even negligence have been in evidence in this respect. For example, the propagandists Elisaveta Zelo, Kocho Vllaho, and others make superficial preparations on the same day they are to lecture. More typical is the example of Nasho Papathanasi, who begins his preparations at 1400 hours, just ~~one hour~~ before the lecture. It is evident, then, that such a propagandist does not take his work seriously and does not seem to be aware that in this way he impedes the teaching of propaganda.

These faults are the responsibility of the bureau of the party committee, including members Dhimitri Kotefa and Spiro Cavo, who are responsible for party education problems, the former as chief and the latter as his assistant in the propaganda agitation section. These comrades have not pursued the propaganda problem seriously. City propagandists have not been holding seminars regularly; those in the villages have held no seminars at all.

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